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Field Investigations in Pomology
RECLIVED

Price Partnert Stutur

OF THE

Hawley Nurseries

OF HART

GEO. A. HAWLEY, Proprietor HART, MICHIGAN.

...FALL, 1912...

Nurseries and Office Located One-Half Mile West and One-fourth Mile South of Fair Grounds, Hart, Mich.

UNITED HOME TELEPHONE R16-I.

OUR GUARANTEE

While we take every precaution to avoid mistakes in our propagating and handling nursery stock, and have every reason to believe that the trees and plants sold by us will prove true to label,

It Is Mutually Agreed

between the purchaser and ourselves, that should a mistake occur, our liability shall not exceed the original price of the trees that may prove untrue.

GEO. A. HAWLEY.

Information for Growers

Quotations in this price list are for fall or spring delivery. But these prices are subject to change after Dec. 1. We have the very best facilities for wintering the trees, and while it costs us something to carry the stock over winter, we think that it gives the grower so much better satisfaction that in the long run we are the gainers thereby. However, we make no difference in the price, whether delivered in the fall or spring.

Prices quoted in this list are net at the nursery. There will be a small charge made for packing when the order has to be shipped.

In cases where we deliver at places other than our nursery these prices do not apply, but we make special prices for such deliveries enough higher to cover the extra expense.

Our Packing is all carefully done, and while we can not be responsible for delays in transportation, we guarantee that the stock will be put up properly, and barring conditions over which we have no control, delivered in prime order. Should there be any claim for damages, resulting from improper packing or miscounts, make them at once on receipt of the goods.

As to Replacing Trees. Owing to the infinite variety of conditions to which young trees are subjected after leaving our hands we can establish but one general rule relative to replacing those that fail to live after being transplanted, and this rule is that unless there appears some good proof that such stock was not in the best condition when leaving our hands we cannot replace, but if it appears reasonable that the

failure was partly due to poor stock, we will replace at half price.

While this is our general rule we do not wish to intimate that we wish to avoid considering any case of failure. On the other hand, we are anxious to have every customer report to us, stating what success he has had, whether good or bad and if he has lost any trees state why.

Satisfied Customers are our best advertisements and it is our aim to follow up all orders as closely as possible and see that the purchasers are satisfied.

Substitution of Varieties. It often happens, especially with orders sent us late in the season, that we cannot fill them exactly as given. In such cases, unless forbidden in the order to substitute, we use our best judgment in the selection of substitute varieties and it is very seldom that we connot substitute something that is very close to the variety ordered, and in no case do we substitute any variety that has not proven itself satisfactory.

Correspondence is solicited and whether you wish to purchase few or many we will at all times be pleased to answer all inquiries to the best of our ability.

Our long experience in practical fruit growing has given us excellent opportunity to comprehend the relative value of different varieties and, while we propagate some kinds that we cannot recommend, the bulk of our stock is in varieties that are of practical worth.

Distance for Planting. While no exact rule can be laid down as to the most desirable distance for planting, the following table will be found generally satisfactory:

Apples, 40x40 ft. 27 per acre.

Peaches, Plums, Std. Pears and Cherries – 20x20 ft. 108 per acre.

Grapes - 8x10 ft. 540 per acre.

Dwf. Pears-12x12. 300 per acre.

Currants, Gooseberry, Raspberry and Blackberry—6x6 ft. 1210 per acre.

Strawberry-3x4 ft. 3630 per acre.

How to Transplant the Trees. Successful transplanting is very simple, yet a little neglect or lack of information often causes serious results. We are as anxious to have every tree that we sell grow as the purchaser is. The principal causes of the failures to make trees grow can be summed up as follows:

1st—Careless Handling of trees before transplanting. It often happens that the trees are brought home some time before planting and even though it be but a day or two, the trees should be immediately and carefully healed in, great care being taken to have the roots thoroughly covered with moist earth. It is best to heal in near a well where they can be wet thoroughly. Any neglect in this line, even for a day, is dangerous.

2nd—**Improper Pruning.** Too much importance cannot be attached to pruning both root and top. Some very careful planters are afraid to cut away any of the ROOT and by their cautiousness neglect an important feature of tree planting. All roots should be cut back to where they are perfectly plump and healthy, thus giving the little rootlets a chance to start out from the fresh wound, which they do very rapidly. THE TOP must also be pruned and pruned severely, but care should be taken not to cut away all of the healthy buds, but plenty of buds should be left so that the tree is not forced to develop new ones before it can start to grow.

3rd—Improper Planting. The most important thing in planting the trees is to pack the earth as hard as possible

about the root. It is not advisable to dig the hole any larger than is necessary to admit the root without bending, throw in moist dirt and pack very thoroughly, leaving a loose mulch on top to prevent drying out.

4th—Cut Worms. On sand soils a great deal of damage is done to newly planted trees by the climbing cutworm.

It is a safe rule to thoroughly protect the trees from this pest as soon as planted. This can be accomplished in a number of ways. The surest protection is by means of a tin 3 1-2 inches square stamped with a 5-8 hole in the center and cut from corner to center. Wind a strip of paper about the tree and fit the tin around this in such a manner that it will form a funnel shape with the cup down. The worm can not climb above this obstruction.

Another way is by tying a ball of cotton batting about the tree and still another by poisoning. This is accomplished by means of a paste of bran, molasses and parisgreen. Scatter a teaspoonful about the tree in the afternoon. The worm finds this before climbing the tree in the evening.

PRICE LIST

Varieties in heavy type are considered among the best for commercial planting in Michigan.

PEACHES							
			EACH	100			
Heavy-5/8 caliper and up, first class stock			.15	\$12.00			
Light-1/2 to 5/8 cal	iper, first class stock		.12	10.00			
Small— $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ cal	liper, first class stock	{	.10	7.00			
Sneed Alexander Wark Dewey Granes Davidson Early Michigan Triumph	Conkling Early Crawford Large Barnard Reeves Favorite New Prolific Fitzgerald Engles Wager	Reeves Crosby Elberta Chili Kalamazoo Bronson Gold Drop	Lemon F Banner Smock Salway	ree			
	PLU	JMS					
1st class, 2 year, 3/4	caliper and up		.30	25.00			
1st class, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	caliper		.25	20.00			
1 year ½ caliper	and up		.20	15.00			
Lombard Bradshaw Monarch Shropshire Quackenbos	Black Diamond Grand Duke Coe's Golden Reine Claude Arch Duke	Wickson Abundance Red June Burbank	Climax Hale				
	PEA	ARS					
Standard - 3/4 caliper and up			.30	25.00			
Standard—5% to 34 caliper		.25	20.00				
Dwarf-L. Bonne	and Duchess, 3/4 u	p	.15	12.00			
SUMMER	AUTU	MML.	WINTER				
Bartlett Wilder Clapp's Favorite	Anjou Duchess Flemish Be Howell Sheldon		fer rgeau				
APPLES							
2 to 3 years, 3/4 cal	iper and up		.30	25.00			
2 to 3 years, $\frac{5}{8}$ to	3/4 caliper		.25	20.30			
SUMMER Early Harvest Sweet Bough Yellow Transparent AUTUMN Duchess Fall Pippin Maiden Blush Alexander	Culvert St. Lawrence Bailey Sweet WINTER Ben Davis Baldwin Fameuse(Snow) Grimes Golden Hubbardston	Jonathan King Northern Spy Wagner Wolf River Spitzenberg Winter Banana Golden Russett	Fallawater Sutton Bea Wonlthy Seek-no-fur Talman Sw CRA Hyslop Transcende	uty rther reet AB			

HAWLEY NURSERIES.

	CHERRY		
		Each	100
Sour 2 year 3/4 calip	er and up	\$.25	\$18.00
Sour 2 year $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	caliper	.20	15.00
Early Richmond	Montmorency	English Mor	ello
Sweet 1 or 2 year 3/4	up	.25	18.00
	to 84		15.00
Black Tartarian Gov. Wood	Windsor Napoleon	Dikeman Elkhorn	
	variety is not generally kno		
	at deal like the Windsor.		
of the best growers th	at we have in the sweet	list. This variety is	the same
price as the other swe			
Northport, a ne	w sweet cherry of a great	deal of worth. The	e tree is a
good strong grower a	nd heavy cropper. The	fruit is large, jet b	lack when
fully ripe and of excel	llent quality. It ripens at	fter the Windsor and	will hang
for a long time on the	trees without deterioratio	n so it can be shippe	d after all
other cherries are gon	ie.		
Price-3/4 up		.50	
70 74			
	QUINCE		
1st class 2 year		.25	22.00
Champion	Orange	Rae's Mammot	h
	APRICOT		
Early Golden		.20	
	GRAPES		
	ORATES	Per Doz	Per 100
2 year first class		1.00	5.00
Worden Concord	Niagara Moore's Early	Brighton	3.00
Concord	•		
	GOOSEBERF	RIES	
		Per Doz.	Per 1000
Two year-Downing	first-class	1.25	75.00
One year—Downing	first-class	1.00	55.00
	n first-class		60.00
,	CURRANT		
Two year—Pr. Albe	rt, Fays, Wilder		35.00
	Market		25.00
	Narket		120.00
1 wo year - reflection		1.30	120.00

Order early and have your selection of varieties held for you

HAWLEY NURSERIES.

RASPBERR	IES
III ISI BEIII	Per Doz Per 1000
Kansas and Cumberland (black)	
Cuthbert and Marlboro (red)	
BLACKBERI	
Strong 2 yr. root cutting plants	Dozen 1000
Eldorado and Blower	
Taylor, Wilson, Lawton, etc.	.35 15.00
STRAWBERI	RIES
(For spring plant	ing)
*Indicates varieties suited	for canning
Strong healthy plants	.20 3.50
*Warfield Gandy Michael's Early Uncle Jim	*Senator Dunlap
	*Brandywine
ASPARAG	
Conover's Collossal—two years	.30 5.00
ROSES	
Hardy, field grown, large tw	o year plants.
	Each 10 100
Hybred Perpetuals, Moss and Crimson Ramb	lers25 2.00 15 00
RED and CRIMSON Alfred Colomb ROSE and PINK Anna DeDiesbach	WHITE Coquette Des Alps
Duke of Edinburgh Clio	Coquette Des Blanche Blanche Moreau (Moss)
Dinsmore Magna Charta Eugene Furst Mrs. J. H. Laing Gen. Washington Paul Neyron	Blanche Moreau (Moss)
Eugene Furst Mrs. J. H. Laing Gen. Washington Paul Neyron Gen. Jacqueminot Crested Moss	
Henri Martin (Moss) Princess Adelaid (Moss	s)
HARDY FLOWERIN	IC CHIDLIDS
A proper selection of these shrubs will produ	8
mer and fall months. They are easy to grow	
very desirable effects. These plants that we of	
and capable of producing flowers the first seas	
Spirea (Bridalwreath) Forsyl Vanhoute (white)	thea (Golden Bell) early yellow bell shaped flower. Foliage glossy
Anthony Waterer (crimson)	green. num (Snowball)
Crenata (pink) Lilacs	
Candidissma (white) Wiege Crenated Leaved Hydra	las ngeas (Rose of Sharon)
Gracilis (white drop) Althea	(D
Any of the above	.30 2.50 20.00

HAWLEY NURSERIËS.

CLIMBING VINES

	Each	10	100				
Trumpet Flower\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00				
Virginia Creeper		2.50	20.00				
Boston Ivy		2.50	20.00				
Honey Suckle	.25	2 00	15.00				
FÓLIAGE SHRUBS	•						
	٥٢						
Samburcus - Golden Elder	.25						
Golden Leaved Spirea							
Aurea Honeysuckle	.25	DD DE					
SHADE, ORNAMENTAL and N	JT.	TREE	S				
Cut Leaf Birch—4 to 5 ft.	.75						
Horse Chestnut—5 to 7 ft	.50	3.00					
Mountain Ash-5 to 7 ft	.25						
Oak leaved Ash—5 to 7 ft	.25						
Silver Maple—5 to 8 ft		1 80					
" " 8 to 10 ft		2.20					
Catalpa Speciosa—6 to 8 ft		2.00					
Poplar, Carolina -10 to 12 ft		2.50					
" 8 to 10 ft	20	1.80	15.00				
" 6 to 8 ft	.18	1.50	12.50				
Elm, American White-6 to 10 ft		1 80					
Birch, Black-6 to 10 ft	.20	1.80	15 00				
Chestnut, American Sweet -8 to 10 ft	.40	3.50					
Walnut, Black-4 to 6 ft	.35	3.00					
Butternut—4 to 6 ft		3.00					
Mulberry, New Am. and Downing	.40						
HARDY FLOWERING PLANTS							
Peonies—Assorted colors	.25	2.00					
Dahlias— '' ''	.15	1.50					
Perennial Phlox—Assorted colors	.10	.75					
EVERGREENS.							
Norway Spruce—20 to 30 inches	\$.	20					
'' ' 15 to 20 inches		10					
'' 10 to 15 inches)7					
Arbor Vitae—20 to 30 inches			per 100				
111501 , 1100 20 to 00 monos	-	7.20.00	r				

Order early and have your selection of varieties held for you

We have a descriptive list and fruit growers' guide that we will gladly send to anyone requesting a copy of the same.

This booklet gives descriptions of the best commercial varieties for Michigan culture and also deals with Planting, Cultivating, Pruning and Spraying as practiced by the most successful growers.

Write us and we will mail a copy to you.

